

TALES OF A TRAGEDY.

Incidents of the Awful Scenes of Carnage at the Homestead Riots.

HUNTERS FOR HUMAN PREY

How They Picked Off Their Victims on the Doomed Barges.

WATER REFUSED DYING MEN.

State Rifles Were Used by the Rioters at the Famous Fight.

A STREET CHRISTENED THE GAUNTLET

One who witnessed the terrible butchery at Homestead on Tuesday can never forget it. The scenes were so thrilling and the moves in the awful tragedy so rapid that so far only the leading features have been given to the public. Not since the days of the war has one man perched aloft been able to look down on a field of battle where hundreds were arrayed against hundreds in mad attempts to take each other's lives.

Men have wondered why civilized people will watch a bull fight. The events of Wednesday told why. The heart of man is as savage as the painted barbarian. The spectators of that carnage trembled when they heard the firing a mile away. As they approached the battle they worked their way along accepting the protection of every obstruction in the way. Once on the field the sight sickened them and they turned away, yet bent to see the effect of each shot. The charge was coming.

As they watched the battle, they risked their lives to catch a better view. Like the maddened mob, they were intoxicated with a desire to kill. A bull fight was a tame affair compared with this when



Distributing Portions of Dynamite.

alized the prey was human beings, who had no interest either way wrought up that they cheered the on, and applauded more heartily human being fell than the usual loss over a stage tragedy. They mad delight when the cannon tore away a piece of the barge, or when a dynamite bomb fell on the roof. They urged the men on, and when a bomb fell short of the mark they felt as disappointed as the dynamites themselves. The whole inspiration of the move was to kill, and each was eager with suggestions as to how the work of destruction could best be accomplished.

If the throng was maddened by the shooting it became a lawless rabble when the dynamite was produced. It was carried there in boxes. When they tore the lids off with their hands in their eagerness to get out the deadly missiles, men came with their guns and laid them down while they carried off a load of the explosive.

Carried Dynamite in Their Teeth.

Others would take one stick in their teeth and with another in one hand and their gun in the other would crawl under the piles of iron and steel to make the



Picking Off the Pinkertons.

gang only to have the operation repeated by the next. History has never known of such abuse.

Shortly after the surrender of the Pinkerton men on Wednesday afternoon, a half dozen strikers emerged from the shore barge carrying a couch on which lay a man who was supposed to be a corpse. Sometime after the stretcher was deposited on the Muddall station platform, the man was noticed to be breathing. He had been shot in the right arm above the elbow, and the bullet had evidently proceeded upward into the shoulder. The pillow and mattress were saturated with blood, clotted and partly dried, clearly proving that he had been received hours before. Friends, forsaken and dying, the mob surrounded the couch, hooting, yelling and jibing, and uttering exclamations of joy that he was meeting death in the way he deserved. Two other bodies were brought to the platform, which served to partly divide the attention of the people.

Refused Water to the Pinkertons.

The dying detective opened his eyes, blankly staring at the clear blue heaven above. Some brave old man, unknown to the writer, quickly brought a glass of water, but, wrinkle-faced, toothless woman, observing the kindly act, shrieked: "Don't give him any water; he doesn't deserve it."

The cooling draught was nevertheless given. The wounded Pinkerton, pale and haggard from the loss of blood, had evidently been a handsome man before this dire misfortune overtook him. He was brought to one of the city hospitals on the 5:23 train, and died at 11:30 that night. From subsequent information it is supposed he was Edward Connors, of Montgomery street, New York.

"The Gauntlet," remarked a Pittsburgher who witnessed the Wednesday afternoon outrages, "is henceforth the road leading from Muddall station to Homestead. The Inquisition or the French Revolution is not work of death more certain. The upturned faces of the men who had lighted fuses on the bombs were scarcely human; they were so wrought with passion. Some drew their coats that they might make a longer coat, and each time the smoking bombs went flying the mob howled and cheered, but the workers heeded them not. They only prepared fresh bombs to keep up the bombardment, and when the strength of the arm was not sufficient they threw the dynamite in slings hastily made out of bits of rope. For fear the bombs might be thrown off before they exploded they held them so long that some of them went off while still flying in the air.

Every time there was an explosion it gave the sharpshooters a chance, and they were good shots. The Bradcock sharpshooters were dead shots. The idea that any one escaped from the boat during the bombardment is nonsensical. There was not an inch of the barge that was not exposed to the fire of the sharpshooters. Close was the watch kept that when a tin pan was held up to one of the portholes in the Tennessee a sharpshooter from the opposite bank of the Monongahela put a hole through it.

How Sharpshooters Were Protected.

Use of iron on the river bank were used for fortifications, yet there was with a rifle behind at every

man crawled 100 yards like a snake dragging his gun after him. He appeared to be choosing his prey with all the caution of a hunter attempting to surprise a covey of partridges. Another man attempted to follow him, but he moved him back for fear he would scare the game.

The rioters carried all kinds of arms. There were many of the old style national guard muskets seen that were good at 1,000 yards. A few of the blue barrels of the new State rifles could also be seen. Others were with the old-style muzzle-loading squirrel rifles that crack like a whip, but send a ball with terrific force. Others only carried shotguns loaded with slugs, but the range was so short that they were almost as effective as the rifles.

The men who ran with the hose carriage laughed to the bystanders and said they



Carnegie Armor Plate Sheltered the Ammunition.

Yesterday afternoon at the law library in the Court House lawyers were engaged in groups discussing the legal bearings of the Homestead riots. One of them, who claimed to know wherein the Supreme Court had decided cases immediately pertinent to the present affair, went to the library and unearthed the following decisions of the Supreme Court: The first decision was by Justice Clark, and is found in the Second Pennsylvania Law Journal Reports on page 31. It relates to the question as to who are the rioters, in view of the law, and is as follows:

It is not necessary that any person, in order to bring himself into the position of a rioter, should be a participant in the scene of outrage. The common law, founded on the teachings of centuries, holds that if any person, seeing others actually engaged in the riot, joins himself to them and assists therein, he is a rioter, and is liable for the same. It is not necessary that he should have first assembled with them for that purpose, inasmuch as he has no pretense that he is doing so in any other capacity. It is sufficient if he has joined himself to them with the intention of assisting in the execution of their unlawful enterprise. And it would be endless, as well as superfluous, to examine whether every particular person engaged in it had a previous knowledge of the assembly, or had a previous knowledge of any person who encourages or promotes or takes any part in the riot, whether by words, signs or gestures, or by wearing the badge or insignia of the rioters, is himself to be considered such, for, in this crime, all concerned are principals.

The second decision, brought down relates immediately to the right of the Carnegie Steel Company to take into their mill armed men who are not sworn officers of the law. This decision was rendered by Justice King, in the case of the riots of 1844, and the pertinent portion is as follows:

To the first question proposed the Court decisively responded in the affirmative, a church or other public building against threatened malicious burning by a mob, such as a school house, is a reasonably founded apprehension of the reality and danger of such threats, is no offense against the laws of this Commonwealth, and the exercise of a clear legal right. By the common law a man is authorized to defend his person, his habitation or his property against violence or surprise to commit a known felony, such as murder, rape, burglary, larceny, and the like, or other. This right to defend, involves of necessity, the right to collect and prepare arms for the purpose of self-defense. To deny the latter, makes the concession of the former unsubstantial and illusory. A man is not bound to flee from a great extremity, yet that is not the only part of his property he can defend against a felonious assault. A man may perceive why the same right, which pertains to individuals, to defend their property so assaulted, does not extend to property owned by corporations or other lawful associations of citizens. On the contrary, the law gives to such associations the same rights as those possessed by individuals to defend their property thus attacked to the last extremity. The right to prepare arms for such attack flows from the right to repel it. It is vain to say that parties so threatened by a mob are not entitled to the preventive justice of the Commonwealth and obtain protection by binding the persons so threatened to the use of their property, or other this as the sole protection individual or associated property against threatened mob destruction would constitute an innocent and unoffending to the tender mercies of rioters and incendiaries.

THE FEELING IN BRADDOCK.

Edgar Thomson Employees Inclined to Hold Aioof From Their Homestead Brethren—No Love Lost Between the Two Sets of Workmen—Bradocks Former Contests.

A special telegram to THE DISPATCH from Bradock says there may be some determination on the part of mill workers at Carnegie's Edgar Thomson works to unite with the Homestead workmen in case of further trouble, but it is not on the surface last night. However, it may be possible, as one of the men said, it would take but very little encouragement to enlist the workmen in Carnegie's Bradock and Duquesne mills in one army, fighting for one purpose—organized labor.

There is no organization in Bradock, although the men are probably a year ago, forming an assembly numbering over 200; but they were refused a charter by the Amalgamated Association simply because they had never won a contest while the Amalgamated Association Knights of Labor were in existence there. This was the last attempt to organize the men at Bradock, although the few who had interested themselves for that purpose had frequently met secretly.

"It is almost certain," said an Edgar Thomson man, "the men here will not interfere in the trouble at Homestead. We made a losing fight four years ago, after remaining out over a year, and not having assistance from Homestead or any other place."

The men in the finishing department and Harry Bingham, of the converting mill, were all interviewed and were not inclined to believe that such an incident would occur here. The latter said it would be folly for the men at the Edgar Thomson to attempt such a thing. They have a three-year contract, signed from the 1st of January last, and I don't think they would leave the mill at this time to assist those who hold a bitter animosity against them. The greatest fear here is that the Homestead workmen might, upon a slight provocation, march upon Bradock and demand that Edgar Thomson employes fall in."

William Redmon, who lives here, and is employed at the 40-inch mill at Homestead, said he hardly thought possible that the Bradock workmen would unite to help their Homestead brethren out. There is antagonism between the two sets of men. The latter are mighty bitter, he said, against Carnegie's Bradock workmen, simply because they are always fought a losing battle. They are now a number of Edgar Thomson men united with Homestead workers who live here, and they are keeping close guard between Rankin and King streets. This would indicate there is not much bitter feeling between them as above suggested.

Fred Primer, a former Bradock policeman, was one of the men routed from the barge at Homestead during the strike. It was under the same conditions that this man came to Bradock during the big strike of '87 and '88.

B. & B.

Remnant day-to-day—500 dozens ladies' fine hand embroidered Jap. silk handkerchiefs; prices lower than you ever heard of.

8:50 P. M.

SATURDAYS

At the latest moment at which small advertisements will be received at this

ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE

For insertion in the

SUNDAY DISPATCH.

"I do not know," he continued, "whether this street or what you may call it has a name or not, but from now let its name be the Gauntlet."

"That's the way we decorate you fellows when you come to Homestead," said one of the rioters to a captive detective on his way to the hall at Homestead. The individual addressed had two stone cuts on the left side of his head, blood streaming down over his vest. He apparently heard not the words, but the chances are he will always have visible reminders in the way of scars of the Homestead decorative art.

THE LAW OF RIOTS.

Decisions of the Supreme Court as to Those Who Take Part in Riots—Right of Corporations to Protect Property by Force of Arms.

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THE BASIS OF DIFFERENCES.

"What was the basis of the differences existing at present between the Carnegie Company and their men, Mr. Frick?" "There were three points upon which we differed. The skilled workmen in the Amalgamated Association and our establishment, known as a sliding scale. As the price of steel advances the earnings of the men advance; as the price falls their earnings decrease in proportion. While there is no limit to an advance of earnings on the scale, there is a point at which the decline stops. It is known as the minimum, and the figure heretofore has been \$25 per ton for six Bessemer billets. We believe that if earnings based on the selling price of steel can advance without limit, the workmen should be willing to follow the selling price down to a reasonable minimum, and so this figure was finally fixed by the Carnegie Company at the rate of \$25 instead of \$23. The reason for asking this upon our part was that the Carnegie Company has spent large sums of money in the introduction of new machinery in its Homestead plant, by means of which the workmen were enabled to increase the output of the mill. We had originally agreed to compromise the rate at \$23. The Amalgamated Association was willing to increase a rate on the scale on steel billets, notwithstanding the fact that the improved machinery would enable their members, even at \$23, to earn more than is paid in other Amalgamated mills. This was the first point at issue.

Want to Change the Date.

"Under the present Amalgamated system the date of the expiration of the sliding scale is June 30, annually. We asked that this date be changed to December 31 (same as at Edgar Thomson) for the reason that the workmen were going to make an estimate upon the wages that we must pay during the year, beginning on January 1, so that we would be enabled to make contracts for the year accordingly. This point the Amalgamated Association refused to concede and demanded the old date. The third proposition was the reduction in tonnage rates in those departments in the mills where the improvements I have spoken of have been made and which enable the workmen to increase the output and consequently their earnings. Where no such improvements had been made, there was no request upon our part for a reduction in tonnage rates. In other words, we asked no reduction in any department, but the output had not been greatly increased by reason of our expensive improvements since the scale of 1888 went into effect. We prepared to let that in nearly every department, under our proposed reduction in the tonnage rates, the skilled workmen would make more money than they did when the scale of 1888 went into effect.

As a rule the men who were making the largest wages in the Homestead plant, and the ones who most bitterly denounced the proposed revision of the scale, for out of the 3,800 men employed in every department only 325 were directly affected by this reduction.

Unable to Effect an Agreement.

"Finding that it was impossible to arrive at any agreement with the Amalgamated officials, we decided to close our works at Homestead. Immediately the town was taken possession of by the militia. An Advisory Committee of 50 took upon itself the direction of the affairs of the place; the streets were patrolled by men appointed by this committee, and every stranger was taken charge of. The objects of surveillance; was closely questioned, and if there was the slightest reason to suspect him he was ordered to leave the place instantly under a threat of bodily harm. Guards were stationed at every approach to Homestead by this self-organized local government. Our employes were prohibited from going to the mills, and we as owners of the property were compelled to stand by powerless to conduct the affairs of our business or direct its management. This condition of affairs lasted until Tuesday, when I appealed to the Sheriff of Allegheny county, stating the facts and requesting that he should take charge of the town. The Sheriff visited Homestead, and talked with the Advisory Committee. Its members asked that they be permitted to appoint men from their own number to act as deputy sheriffs to take charge of the town, and to interfere with the exercise of our corporate rights, preventing us from conducting our business affairs, requested that they be clothed with the authority of deputy sheriffs to take charge of the town. The sheriff declined their proposition, and the Advisory Committee disbanded. The rest of the story is familiar one; the handful of deputies sent up by Sheriff McCleary were surrounded by the mob and forced to leave to be landed on our own property, for the protection of our plant."

Why Pinkertons Were Called Out.

"Why did the Carnegie Company call upon the Pinkertons for watchmen to protect their property?" "We did not see how else we would have protection. We only wanted them for watchmen to protect our property and see that we were not disturbed. We had no other way to go to work—were not interfered with."

"Did you doubt the ability of the Sheriff

THE CARNEGIE SIDE

Of the Present Homestead Dispute Given in an Official Statement.

BASIS OF DIFFERENCES.

Wanted a Lower Minimum Rate for the Sliding Scale and to CHANGE DATE OF ITS EXPIRATION.

A Reduction in Some Departments Also Desired by the Firm.

HAD NO CONFIDENCE IN THE SHERIFF

In an interview last evening with the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, Mr. H. C. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, said:

"The question at issue is a very grave one. It is whether the Carnegie Company or the Amalgamated Association shall have absolute control of our plant and business at Homestead. We have decided, after numerous fruitless conferences with the Amalgamated officials in the attempt to amicably adjust the existing difficulties, to operate the plant ourselves. I can say with the greatest emphasis that under no circumstances will we have any further dealings with the Amalgamated Association as an organization. This is final. The Edgar Thomson works and our establishment at Duquesne are both operated by workmen who are not members of the Amalgamated Association with the greatest satisfaction to ourselves and to the unquestioned advantage of our employes. At both of these plants the work in every department goes on uninterrupted; the men are not harassed by the interference of trade union officials, and the best evidence that their wages are satisfactory is shown in the fact that we have never had a strike there, since they began working under our system of management."

The Basis of the Differences.

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"Did you doubt the ability of the Sheriff

to enforce order at Homestead and protect your property?"

"Yes, sir, with local deputies."

"Why?"

"For the reason that three years ago our concern had an experience similar to this. We felt the necessity of a change at the works; that a scale should be adopted based on the sliding price of billets, and we asked the county authorities for protection. The workmen began tactics similar to those employed in the present troubles. The Sheriff assured the members of the firm that there would be no difficulty that he would give them ample protection and see that men who were willing to work were not interfered with. What was the result? The posse taken up by the Sheriff—something over 100 men—were not permitted to land on our property; were driven off with threats of bodily harm, and it looked as if there was going to be great destruction of life and property. That night I telegraphed Mr. Abbott was then in charge of the Carnegie, Phipps & Co. business, and was asked by the Amalgamated officials for a conference, which he agreed to, fearful if he did not do so our mill might be destroyed by the destruction of property. Under that stress, in fear of the Amalgamated Association, an agreement was made and work was resumed. We did not propose this time to be placed in that position."

Sherry Dependent on the Sheriff.

"The Pinkertons, as generally understood, had been enumerated and all arrangements made with them to be on hand in case of failure by the Sheriff to afford protection. Is that a fact or not?" "The facts concerning the engagement of the Pinkertons over a year ago—were not experience, not only with the present Sheriff but with all others, we have found that he has been unable to furnish us with a sufficient number of deputies to guard our property and protect the men who were anxious to work on our terms. As the Amalgamated men from the 1st of July had surrounded our works, placed guards at all the entrances, and all avenues of roads leading to our establishment and for miles distant therefrom, we felt that for the safety of our property and in order to protect our workmen it was necessary for us to secure our own means of protection. We were not aware of no other source from which to obtain them than from Pinkerton agencies, and to them we applied."

"We brought the watchmen here as quickly as possible, and then taken to Homestead at the hour of the night when we hoped to have them enter our works without any interference whatever and without molesting anybody. We proposed to land them on our own property, and to all our efforts were to prevent the possibilities of a collision between our former workmen and our watchmen. We are to-day barred out of our property at Homestead, and have been for the past week. There is no body in the mills up there now; they are standing a silent mass of machinery with nobody to look after them! They are in the hands of our former workmen."

"Have the men made overtures for a settlement of the difficulties since this trouble commenced?"

The Firm Refuses Overtures.

"Yes, sir. A leading ex-official in the Amalgamated Association yesterday, when this rioting was going on, called on the Sheriff and I am informed asked him to come down to see me, stating that if he could get a promise that we would confer with the representatives of the Amalgamated Association looking toward an adjustment of this trouble, that he would go to Homestead and try and stop the rioting. He said, 'Did you consider his proposal?'" "No, sir. I told the gentleman who called that we would not confer with the Amalgamated Association officials. That it was the fact that the men were rioting and destroying our property, and we would not accept his proposition. At the same time this representative of our former workmen offered, and conceded everything we asked except the date of the termination of the scale, which they insisted should be June 30 in place of December 31."

"What is the nature of this difficulty?" "It is in the hands of the authorities of Allegheny County, and it is up to you with it. It is certainly the duty of the Governor of the State to see that we are permitted to operate our establishment unmolested. The men engaged by us through the Pinkerton agencies are not interfering with Homestead with the full knowledge of the Sheriff and by him placed in charge of his chief deputy, Colonel Gray, and as we know, with instructions to deputize them in case it became necessary."

Placing Blame on the Workmen.

"We have made an impartial investigation and are satisfied beyond doubt that the watchmen employed by us were fired upon by our former workmen and their friends for 25 minutes before they reached our property, and were fired upon by the mob and their friends. That they did not return the fire until after the boats had touched the shore, and after three of the watchmen had been wounded, one fatally. After a number of the watchmen were wounded and Captain Rodgers, in charge of the towboat, at their request, had taken the injured away, leaving the barge at our works unprotected, our former workmen refused to allow Captain Rodgers to return to the barge and to remove them from our property, but fired at him and fatally wounded one of his crew."

"You doubtless are aware, Mr. Frick, that the troubles at the Homestead mill have invited widespread attention, and as a result Congress proposes to investigate the trouble, as well as the employment of Pinkerton detectives?"

"I am aware of the fact, sir. While nobody could regret the occurrence of the last few days more than myself, yet it is my duty, as the executive head of the Carnegie Company, to protect the interests of the association. We desire to, and will, protect our property at all hazards, and as a Congressional investigation is concerned, I can say with the utmost candor that we welcome the investigation proposed. We are prepared to submit facts and figures which will vindicate an unprecedented number of our position. More than that, I believe that when all of the facts are known revelations will be made which will emphasize the justice of all our claims."

No Thought of Politics.

"How do you regard the present troubles at Homestead from a political standpoint? What effect will it have as a tariff issue in the political campaign of the coming fall?" "We have never given a thought as to what effect our affairs might have on either of the political parties. We cannot afford to run our business and to be in politics at the same time. It would prove very unprofitable if we were to trim our sails to meet political issues. At the same time I may say that it is not a matter in which the protection of our property is involved, and as a man, whether he be manufacturer or employe is aware of the fact. It is, however, a question as to whether or not the proprie-

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would give out. The cure was effected by the use of the emulsion of cod liver oil and the blood started. Physicists did not see effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal, the scales came off, and he grew in body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 206, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

THE WANT AND MISCELLANEOUS ADS WILL BE FOUND ON THE NINTH PAGE OF TO-DAY'S DISPATCH.

tor or its workmen will manage the works?"

"We did not propose to reduce the earnings of our employes below those of other Amalgamated men in other mills. As I have said, we have put in improved machinery which other mills do not possess; it increased our output and increased the earnings of our men. We asked that a reduction be made in these departments so that the earnings of our employes would be on a par with other workmen in other Amalgamated mills. It is not a question of starvation wages, for you will please bear in mind the fact that the proposed equalization of earnings affects only about 325 men out of 3,800, and they are the ones who earn the most money in our establishment. It has no effect upon the wages of more than 15,000 other employes engaged in our establishments at Duquesne, Bradock, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls and in the coke region."

The True Latent Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, the Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicinal remedies, are permanently injurious. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

You Don't Expect to Die Soon.

Of course you don't, if you did you couldn't get your life insured. If you don't die for 20 years you get your money back with interest, from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

EDWARD A. WOODS, Manager, 516 Market Street, Pittsburg.

Five Months Underwear Half Price.

Gowns, corset covers and chemises, embroider and lace trimmed; and all our grades are permanently in stock. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If so, do not leave silverware or other valuables in the house, but store them in the safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposits National Bank, 66 Fourth Avenue, where, at a small cost, you can have absolute protection.